UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJ.CB/
(URT/73/024)
25 February 19

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APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Project title and number:	Improvement of Rice Cultivation and Extension in Food Crop Cultivation, Zanzibar (Supplementary Assistance) (URT/73/024)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land, Zanzibar
Date of approval:	November 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	3225 000 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	1 027 100
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The persistent problem of food shortage in Tanzania, coupled with the declining trend in export earnings (mainly from cloves), and the simultaneous rapid increase in the price of food imports, constitute a challenge to development planning in the country. One of the responses to this challenge is the introduction of irrigated agriculture and the improvement of cultural practices in traditional agriculture.

1/ Project operations started in May 1979.

2/ The project duration, previously three years, has been extended by three years.

2. Since 1975, UNDP assistance under the present project[1/] has contributed to establishing the technical possibility of doubling rice yield under rain-fed conditions with the adoption of high yielding varieties. The limitation on land suited for such cultivation has resulted in the first part of UNDP assistance devoting considerable attention to the identification of potential areas for cultivation under irrigation. Thus, in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba 13,000 acres of such land has been selected and triple cropping has disclosed possibilities in the form of farm yields between three and four times the output from traditional farming.

3. Further UNDP assistance is required to confirm, through more careful studies, the implications of the introduction of irrigation into traditional farming methods.

II. The project

4. The development objective of the project remains to assist the Government of Zanzibar in increasing the production of rice and other food crops, by building up crop cultivation knowledge, organizational know-how and administrative competence of its staff.

5. The immediate objectives remain to: (a) study the socio-economic feasibility of small-scale production of irrigated rice and other crops; (b) develop simple economically justifiable irrigated systems both from source and groundwater sources; (c) develop optimal rain-fed crop production systems under Zanzibar conditions; (d) develop methods for disseminating the findings of the project by the extension service; and (e) train counterpart personnel and extension staff by organizing in-service training programmes study tours and fellowships.

6. UNDP will provide six experts and consultants in irrigated agronomy and extension services, group training and equipment.

7. The Government will make available to the project national professional staff and support personnel, office space, seeds, fertilizers pest/disease control chemicals, and miscellaneous operational expenses.

8. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Experts and administrative support	88	278 300	87.1	746 300	175.1	1 024 600
Subcontract		-		5 100		5 100
Training		50 400		(27 100)		23 300
Equipment		63 900		310 400		374 300
Miscellaneous		25 500		(7 600)		17 900
		418 100		1 027 100		1 445 200

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $225,000 in kind.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2314